



## THEATRE ROYAL

The last Night but two of performing till Saturday the 22d of this instant March.

On MONDAY next, March 10th, will be presented, a New Comic Opera, (never performed here) called,

### THE FAIR AMERICAN.

Written by Mr. PIERCE, Author of several Favourite Dramatic Pieces. As now performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with distinguished approbation.

With new Scenery, Dresses, and proper Decorations. Admiral Drednought, Old Bale, Carbene, Mr. JOHNSTON; Mr. LA-MASH; Summers, Mr. Bell; Boreas, Mr. Simpson; Fribourg, Mr. Benson; Groom, Mr. J. Bland;

And Colonel Mountford, Rachel, Mrs. HENDERSON; Miss ERTY Drednought, Mrs. BURDEN; Mrs. BENTLY, Mrs. MOUNTFORD; Miss MELECOMBE, Mrs. MILLS; And the Fair American, Miss FARREN. To which will be added, for the Sixth Time, (by particular Desire) A Musical Entertainment, called,

### THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Written by Mr. O'KERRY, and performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, with universal applause.

Lingo, (the Latin Schoolmaster,) Mr. MOSS; Compton, Mr. Hallion; Eugene, Mr. Bell; Chichester, Mr. Sutherland; John, Mr. Simpson; Thomas, Mr. Banks; Cudden, Mr. J. Bland; Stump, Mr. Sparks; William, Mr. Bland junior;

And Sir Felix Friendly, Laura, Mrs. FARREN; Cassipie, (the Dairy Maid) Mrs. MILLS; Eringe, Mrs. CHARTERIS. And Mrs. Cheshire.

As there will be no Play from Wednesday next to Saturday the 11th, the Theatre will be open Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

## TO BE SOLD,

Altogether, or in separate Houses.

**THE NEW LAND** in the middle of Todrick's Wynd. The third floor possessed at present by Mr. Weir, the proprietor, will be LET, if not sold. It consists of four rooms, a kitchen, garret, and cellar. In the upper part is a small greenhouse and garden, leading to an observatory, elegantly fitted up, and commanding an agreeable prospect of the mouth of the Frith, and the country adjacent.

Mr. Weir intends moving at Whit Sunday next to St. James's Square, in the New Town, where he proposes, as usual, carrying on his business of House-painting, in all its branches. He cannot help seizing this opportunity of returning thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have honoured him with their commands, and of assuring his friends and the Public in general, that their orders shall be executed on all occasions, with the utmost attention and dispatch, and hopes for a continuation of their favours.

## Borrowstounness Canal Navigation.

5th March 1783.

**CONTRACTORS** are wanted for executing this Canal from Sea-Loch to Borrowstounness, of the following dimensions:

The length is about 5½ miles, to be seven feet deep, with a bank of two feet above the water level, twenty four feet wide at bottom, and forty eight feet wide at the surface of the water.

As it is proposed to begin this Canal without delay, offers must be lodged for executing that part of it from near the first Land Lock of the great Canal to Grange Burn, being about three fourths of a mile, on or before Saturday the 29th March current.

Proposals for executing the other part of this Canal from Grange Burn to Borrowstounness will be received on or before the 29th April next, and these may either be for finishing the whole tract, or for one or more of the following lots:

- Lot, No. 1. From Sea-Loch to Grange Burn, as above.
- No. 2. Grange Burn, with a damhead, and banking.
- No. 3. From Grange Burn to Candy.
- No. 4. From Candy to Avon Water.
- No. 5. Aqueduct Bridge, to be built on dry land.
- No. 6. From the Aqueduct Bridge to Andrew McVey's Farm.
- No. 7. From Andrew McVey's Farm to Parknook.
- No. 8. From Parknook to the Snab.
- No. 9. From the Snab to the West Engine.
- No. 10. From the West Engine to the Bafon.
- No. 11. The Bafon and Lock to communicate with the Harbour of Borrowstounness.

The soil from the first Land Lock of the Great Canal to Parknook, (nearly four miles) is a deep clay, all in the Keries of Falkirk and Kenil. The soil from Parknook to the Harbour of Borrowstounness, is various, consisting of clay, gravel, free and white stone rock.

As the sea, in spring tides, will rise seven or eight feet on the north side of the Canal, for about eight hundred, or one thousand yards, a wall or bank must be built to fence out the same.

For further particulars, and for a proper person to shew the plan and tract, apply to John Christie, canal clerk, at Borrowstounness, with whom the proposals are to be lodged, sealed up.

## MONEY WANTED.

**WANTED** to borrow, at Whit Sunday next, on undoubted heritable security,

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

For particulars, apply to William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or John Macgibbon writer in Stirling.

## A Governels and School-Mistress wanted

For the TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL of Edinburgh.

THERE will be wanted at the term of Whit Sunday next, a GOVERNEL and SCHOOL-MISTRESS for the said Hospital.

The Governel must be a person of decent virtuous character, capable to conduct and manage the domestic business of the said Hospital, to keep accounts, and to superintend the education and morals of the girls, and the conduct of the School-mistress and Assistant School-mistress, and the servants; and she must also be a proper judge of the different branches of education that are taught in the said Hospital.

The School-mistress must likewise be a person of decent virtuous character, and of good temper, and she must be capable to teach the girls to sew white and coloured seams, to make gowns, to make up things in the millinery way, to draw and sew in tambour gentlemen's vests and ruffles, as also handkerchiefs, ladies ruffles, aprons and shoes, and to embroider in a proper manner.

No person need apply for the said office except such as are of unquestionable character in all respects; and they may lodge certificates of their qualifications and good character, betwixt and the 10th day of May next, with Mr. James Cunningham junior, baker in Edinburgh, Treasurer to said Hospital.

As the Governors of this Hospital have been at pains to extend the education of the girls to some of the above branches, that were not formerly taught in the Hospital, with a view to render them more useful, and in hopes, at same time, of improving the annual income of the Hospital, they humbly solicit the favour and encouragement of the Public; and all possible care will be taken to give general satisfaction to their employers.

## FRESH HABERDASHERY ARTICLES.

T. CHURNSIDE,

HABERDASHER AND TEA-DEALER, IN CHAUGHTON-STREET, BY GEORGE'S SQUARE.

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has added many Fresh Articles to his former stock of Haberdashery Goods, particularly PRINTED COTTONS of the newest patterns, which he intends to sell at very moderate prices. LIKEWISE, BLACK and GREEN TEAS, of the best Quality. N. B. As T. CHURNSIDE sells for ready money only, his prices are proportionably low.

This Day is published,

By J. DICKSON and C. ELLIOT, Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; G. Elliot, Kelso; Thomson, Jedburgh; and Ekron, Hawick.

(Price 1s. 6d.)

## OBSERVATIONS on the NATURE of OATHS,

And the DANGER of MULTIPLYING them;

In which Election OATHS are particularly considered,

Occasional Remarks are introduced on the proposed Alterations in the Laws respecting the Qualifications of Freeholders in Scotland.

BY THE REV. ROBERT DOUGLAS,

Minister of Galashiels.

This day is published,

By John Bell, Parliament-Square,

(Price Four Shillings and Nine Pence fawd)

## DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF SESSION,

From November 1781 to August 1782.

COLLECTED BY

A. LAW, W. STEWART, and R. CRAIGIE, Esquires, Advocates,

By appointment of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Decisions of the Supreme Civil Court are now to be published annually, and in the beginning of the year after their being pronounced. Each publication is to comprehend a complete period; and being independent of any preceding or subsequent one, will appear with an index of pursuers and defenders names, in the ordinary form, and of the general titles of the subjects. As, however, these annual Collections will seldom of never be a proper size for binding up separately, the numbering of the pages shall be continued from one publication to another till they amount to a sizeable volume, when, to accommodate such as chuse to be furnished with it, a more copious index to the whole shall be prepared.

N. B. The Decisions from November 1779 to August 1780, will be published, with an Index, &c. in the course of next summer.

At the above Shop, may be had, printed for JOHN BELL,

The following Books on the Scots Law.

1. An Institute of the Law of Scotland, in 2 vols. folio, by John Erskine, Esq; Advocate, price 2l. 5s. bound.
2. Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, from the year 1730 to 1782, by Lord Kames, folio, 12s. neatly bound.
3. Select Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1752 to 1768, collected by Lord Kames, folio, 18s. bound.
4. Principles of Equity, corrected and enlarged, in a second edition, by the same Author, folio, 16s. new.
5. Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1738 to 1752, collected and digested in the form of a dictionary, by Lord Kilkerran, folio, 1l. 8s. neatly bound.
6. Decisions of the Court of Session, from the end of the year 1756 to the end of the year 1766, folio.
7. Arguments and Decisions in remarkable cases before the High Court of Judiciary and other Supreme Courts in Scotland, collected by Mr. Macdonald, 4to. 1l. 5s. neatly bound.
8. Historical Law Tracts, the third edition, with additions and corrections, 8vo. 6s. new and neatly bound.
9. Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with historical notes, the second edition, 8vo. 6s. neatly bound.
10. The Principles of Equity, in 2 vols. 8vo. the third edition, 12s. neatly bound. The three above books by Lord Kames.
11. A Treatise concerning the Origin of Fees; or the constitution and transmission of Heritable Rights; being a Supplement to Mr. Spotswood's Introduction to the knowledge of the Style of Writs. The third edition, 4s. neatly bound.
12. Practical Observations upon divers Titles of the Law of Scotland, commonly called Hope's Minor Practices, 12mo, 5s. neatly bound, scarce.

N. B. Just purchased, a Large Collection of Books, of which a Manuscript Catalogue may be seen at the above Shop, with the lowest price.

Goldsmith's Hall, Edinburgh, Feb. 25. 1783.

## THE Honourable Magistrates and Council

of Edinburgh, after an examination of the account books of the Treasurer of the Charity Work-House of Edinburgh, having found it absolutely necessary to appoint a public VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION to be made at the Goldsmith's Hall for the relief of said House, the Managers think it proper to give the following state for the information of the public:

In 1772 an exact state of the funds of the Charity Work-House was made up by a committee of the Town-Council and a committee of the Managers, from which it appeared, that, during the eight preceding years, the expenses of the house had exceeded its income in the sum of 446 l. 19 s. 7 d. Sterling yearly.

By this deficiency the debts of the House gradually increased, and amounted in January 1782, to 12,291 l. 11 s. 7 d. Sterling, and the Managers, being alarmed at the extent of this debt, applied to the Magistrates and Council for a voluntary contribution, which they did not think expedient at that time, but they gave assurance that a contribution would be appointed the ensuing year.

Upon the faith of this assurance, the Managers, in January 1782, borrowed a large sum upon their personal security, for supplying the urgent necessities of the House, and without which the House could not have been longer supported; and at present the debts of the House amount to the alarming sum of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling and upwards.

The number of old and young, supported by the House, amount at present to 1080 persons, being the greatest number that has been any year supported by the House for twenty-four years past; and exceeds the number upon the House for the preceding year in 129 persons. Besides these, a number of indigent families are in use to receive occasional supplies from the Managers once a fortnight, which, in former years, amounted only to fifteen, but of late they have increased to one hundred and upwards.

The war in which the nation has been engaged for some years past, has unavoidably brought the wives and children of many sailors and soldiers to be burdens upon the public; and while the present scarcity and dearth of provisions have increased the expenses of the House, they have also increased the number of the poor.

As the Charity Work-house of Edinburgh has, on all occasions, experienced the benevolence and protection of the Public, the Managers beg leave to express their hopes, that in this season of general scarcity, when provisions are so very high, the debts of the House so great, and the objects of this charity so very numerous, the virtuous and well disposed will see the necessity of raising a fund by a liberal contribution for diminishing these debts, and supplying the immediate wants of the House; for unless the public shall interpose in a liberal manner, this humane and useful charity must of necessity be given up.

N. B. The Managers attend at the Goldsmith's Hall each lawful day, from the hours of eleven forenoon till three afternoon, to receive contributions.

## THOSE who are indebted to the deceased

Mr. ALEXANDER WHYTE, late merchant in Edinburgh, are required immediately to pay the sums due by them to ANDREW STEEL writer, Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, who has powers to discharge the same.

## NICOLSON BAIN, Tea-Dealer,

Third land forth from Neill Bizzara Manufactory, Stennes, Edinburgh, BEGS leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has got to hand a parcel of the best Gottenburgh BLACK TEA, which he intends selling at the following reduced prices, for ready money only.

Very best Shouchong at 7 s. Good Congo, at 6 s. Very best Congo, at 6 s. 6 d. Ditto, at 5 s. 6 d.

To people of character, if the goods do not please, they will either be changed, or the money returned. As N. BAIN deals in no other article but Teas, the public may depend upon the above being genuine as imported.

Commissions from the country will be attended to with as great care as if his employers were present.

N. B. No quantity lower than half a pound will be sold at the reduced price. Good allowance to dealers.

## RUM, &c.

JOSEPH LACHLAN, at his shop, north side of the Lawn-market, Edinburgh, is presently selling

Best Old Jamaica Rum at 13 s. per gallon. Good ditto, 12 s. 8 d. and 12 s. 6 d. per ditto; Brandy, 10 s. to 13 s. per ditto. Gin, 8 s. per ditto. Aquavita, 2 s. 6 d. per pint, and upwards, according to its strength and quality.

He has just got to hand from the manufacturers, to sell on commission, for ready money only, a large additional assortment of

## ENGLISH BLANKETS,

From Eight Shillings to a Guinea a pair. Pattern-books for Perth and Glasgow Printfields are lodged at the above shop, where cloth is taken in to bleach as formerly.

## CORK and ASHES for SALE.

THERE is just now imported, and to be sold by Messrs ROBERT STRONG and SON, Leith, upon the most moderate terms; A Quantity of PEARL and WHEAT ASHES; ALICANT and FRENCH CORK. Commissions from the country will be duly attended to. Not to be repeated.

## ROBBERY AT GLASGOW.

ON the night betwixt Tuesday the 4th and Wednesday the 5th inst. a Gentleman was robbed of his Pocket-book, containing a Promissory Note of the Glasgow Merchant Banking Company, dated the 4th March 1783, drawn in favour of Robert Gibb, payable on demand, No. 172 for 124 l. Sterling;

Also, twenty-nine Pounds of the Notes of the said Company, viz: Five Notes of 5 l. each, Four ditto, 1 l. each.

Whoever can give information of the above, or any part thereof, will be handsomely rewarded, by applying to James Gibb thread-maker in Paisley. And it is intreated, that if the fore said Promissory Note should be offered in payment to any person, that they will stop the same, and give information as above.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, March 1. 1783.

IN consequence of the hand bills formerly published, respecting GAVIN LOWRY, who assumed the name of John Johnson, and denied he had been in Edinburgh for five weeks preceding the 18th of February last, various informations have been given by people whom he bilked and cheated within that period, and to whom the debts contracted by him have been paid. On Friday and Saturday the 7th and 8th of February last, in the house of one Blacklocks at Main-poit, he assumed the name of James Brown, and said he was a basket-maker. On the night of Saturday the 8th of February, he went to a house at Slateford about twelve o'clock, pretending that he had wandered off the road to Glasgow, and left that house next morning about eight o'clock, being Sunday the 9th of February; since which hour he refuses to tell (when examined by the Sheriff) nor has any discovery been made where he was. It is therefore entreated as a material service to society, that any person in whose house he may have lodged or resorted to, either by night or day, between Sunday morning the 9th, and Wednesday morning the 12th of February last, will immediately give notice thereof at this office. Any debt contracted by him will be paid, and, over and above TWO GUINEAS of reward to the persons who shall give the information hereby required.

WILLIAM SCOT, P. P.

N. B. Any person inclining to see the said Gavin Lowry, alias Johnson, alias Brown, may apply at this office, where he will be shown to them; and his description is as follows:—Is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches, or thereby, stout made, and well legged, dark black hair, round cut, darkish or fallow complexion, cheek bones a little high, dark eyes and eye-brows. Since the 9th of February last, and for some time preceding, he wore, and at present has on, a grass-green coat, with plain white metal buttons on each side of the breast, black vest, of queen's fluff, with a double row of buttons, crochury breeches, yellow metal buckles, a slouched hat, and grey coloured striped stockings.

## GAVIN KEMPT of Edinburgh is encouraged

by his friends in the army, navy, and marines, to offer his services as Agent for those Officers resident in Scotland, and particularly those gentlemen reduced to half-pay by the Peace. He begs leave to observe, that for some years past he has been engaged in the military business under the Staff in North Britain, and has had the honour to have his services approved by several Commanders, which has afforded him a competent knowledge of military affairs in general, with the mode of transacting them at the public offices. He therefore trusts that he is fully capable to transact the business of an agent; and as the officers who are pleased to employ him will receive their pay in the most remote parts of the kingdom, where resident, without trouble or additional expense, he hopes to be favoured with a preference.

He has also formed a respectable connection in London, which will enable him to be of material use to such gentlemen as purpose to go on full pay at any future period.

GAVIN KEMPT is still in London, where letters or orders addressed to him, No. 9. Prince's Street, Soho, or at his house in Edinburgh, will be duly answered and attended to.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM MILLAR Distiller at Pitliver.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Creditors of the said William Millar, to be held within the house of John Wilson vintner in Dunfermline, upon Thursday the 13th of March current, at three o'clock afternoon, betwixt and which time it is entreated, that the Creditors will lodge their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Henry Wardlaw brewer in Dunfermline, factor on William Millar's sequestrated estate; otherwise, such as neglect to do so will be cut out of any share of the bankrupt's funds. Not to be repeated.





LORD SHELBURNE'S SPEECH in the Debate of Monday Night, the 17th ult. concerning the ADDRESS on the PEACE.  
[After Lord King had spoken, there was a loud cry from all sides for "the question!" but before it was put.]

LORD SHELBURNE rose, and the House was all attention.

THE lateness of the hour, my Lords, said he, will not suffer me to take the liberty of trespassing so far on your patience as my feelings would therein prompt me to on the present occasion. I shall not address your passions—that candid province I will leave to those who have shown such ability for its government to-night. As my conduct has been founded upon integrity, facts and plain reasoning will form its best support.—I shall necessarily waive the consideration of the critical moment at which I stepped into the administration of the affairs of this country—a moment when, if there be any credit due to the solemn, public declarations of men, who seemed then, and seem now, to have the welfare of the state nearest to their hearts—every hope of renovated lustre was gone, and nothing but dreary dependency remained to the well-wishers of Great Britain. I am now speaking within memory, and consequently within proof. It is not for me to boast of my motives for standing forward at a period so alarming. My circumstances are not so obscure as to render my conduct a matter of dubiety, and my own explanation of my feelings would, I flatter myself, fall far short of that credit which sympathy would give me in the minds of men, whose patriotism is not that of words. I make no merit of my hardihood; and when I speak of mine, I wish your Lordships to understand me as speaking of the generous enterprise of my noble and honourable colleagues in administration. It was our duty as good citizens; when the state is in danger, all selfish apprehensions should be banished. I shall not, therefore, expatiate on my reasons for coming into office, but openly and candidly tell your Lordships how I have conducted myself in it. A peace was the declared wish of the nation at that time. How was that to be procured best for the advantage of my country? Certainly by gaining the most accurate knowledge of the relative condition of the powers at war. Here a field of knowledge was required to be beaten, which no one man, vast and profound as it is possible to picture human capacity, would by any means be supposed equal to. Then if one man was inadequate to the whole task, the next question naturally is, what set of men are best qualified as auxiliaries in it? What is the skill required? A knowledge of trade and commerce, with all its relations, and an intimate acquaintance with military affairs, and all its concomitants.—Were men of this description consulted previous to, and during the progress of the treaty now before your Lordships? I answer, they were. And with this sanction Administration need assume no false brow of bravery, in combating glittering assertions without edge, and inflated speculations without stamina. Let us examine them, my Lords: Ministry, in the first place, is blamed for drawing the boundary they have done between the territories of the United States, and those of our Sovereign in Canada. Suppose the entire fur trade sunk into the sea, where is the detriment to this country? Is 50,000 l. a year, imported in that article, any object for Great Britain to continue a war which the people of England, by their representatives, have declared their abhorrence of? Surely it is not. But much less must this appear in our sight, when I tell Parliament, and the whole kingdom, that for many years past, one year with another, the preservation of this annual import of 50,000 l. has cost this country, on an average, 800,000 l. I have the vouchers in my pocket, should your Lordships be inclined to examine the fact. But the trade is not given up; it is only divided, and divided for our benefit. I appeal to all men conversant with the nature of that trade, whether its best resources in Canada do not lie to the northward. What then is the result of this part of the treaty, so wisely, and with so much sincere love of poor old England, clamoured against by noble Lords? Why, this—You have generously given America, with whom every call under heaven urges you to stand on the footing of brethren, a share in a trade, the monopoly of which you sordidly preserved to yourselves, at the loss of the enormous sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Monopolies, some way or other, are ever justly punished: They forbid rivalry, and rivalry is of the very essence of the well-being of trade. This seems to be the *terra of Protestantism* in trade. All Europe appear enlightened, and eager to throw off the vile shackles of oppressive ignorant monopoly. It is a principle on which we have had the wisdom to act with respect to our brethren of Ireland; and, if conciliation be our view, why should we not reach it out also to America? Our generosity is not much, but little as it is, let us give it with a grace. Indeed, to speak properly, it is not generosity to them, but economy to ourselves. And now that I am speaking on the provisional articles with America, I shall dismiss that subject, though it is blended with others, before I proceed to the investigation of the rest of the objections to the treaties of pacification. Why have you given America the freedom of fishing in all your creeks and harbours, and especially on the Banks of Newfoundland? say the noble objectors to this article. Why, because, in the first place, they could, from their locality, have exercised a fishery in that quarter for the first season (for there are two) without our consent, and in despite of all our efforts to repel them. In February, the first season commences, and that is entirely at their devotion: for our people have never, and can never take their stations there so soon. With regard to the other reason, let us again revert to what I have already said respecting the fur trade; though we have not a monopoly, we have got such superior advantages in the article of drying, curing, and preparing our fish for market, from the exclusive command of the most contiguous shores, that a rivalry can only whet our industry to reap those benefits our preferable situation in this respect presents to us. But why have we not stipulated a reciprocity of fishing in the American harbours and creeks? I'll tell your Lordships—Because we have abundant employment in our own. Would not an American think it sordid in the extreme, nay, consider it bordering on madness, to cover the privilege of fattening our cattle on some of their sterile wilds, when we had our own fertile savannahs to have recourse to? Such would be the opinion entertained of Ministry, if it had childishly and avariciously made a stipulation of the nature the objectors think they ought to have. As to the masts, a noble Lord said, we were to have in such abundance at Penobscot; I will oppose a fact to his bare assertion. I have in my pocket a certificate from one of the ablest surveyors in our service, that there is not a tree there capable of being made a mast.

But there remains somewhat in these provisional articles still

to be considered, which I have never reflected on without feelings as pungent as any which the warmest admirers of the virtues of the Loyalists can possibly have experienced; I mean the unhappy necessity of our affairs, which induced the extremity of submitting the fate of the property of these brave and worthy men to the discretion of their enemies. I have but one answer to give the House in this particular; it is the answer I gave my own bleeding heart. A part must be wounded, that the whole of the empire may not perish. If better terms could be had, think you, my Lords, that I would not have embraced them? You all know my creed. You all know my steadiness. If it were possible to put aside the bitter cup—the adversities of this country presented to me, you know I would have done it; but you called for peace: To make it in the circumstances which your Lordships all know I stood in, was most arduous. In this point nothing could be more grievous to me. Neither in public or in private life is it my character to desert my friends: I had, but the alternative—Either accept the terms, said Congress, of our recommendation to the States, in favour of the Colonists, or continue the war. It is in our power to do no more than recommend. Is there any man who hears me who will clap his hand on his heart, and step forward and say, I ought to have broken off the treaty? If there be, I am sure he neither knows the state of his country, nor yet has he paid any attention to the wishes of it. But still I do not despond with respect to the Loyalists; I rely upon the wisdom, the honour, and the temper of the Congress. They were cautious in wording their treaty, lest they should possibly give offence to the new States, whose constitutions had not advanced to those habits of appearance and strength that banishes all suspicions. And, believe me, they do the Loyalists the offices not of friends who surmise doubts on this occasion. But say the worst; and that, after all, this estimable set of men are not received and cherished in the bosom of their own country. Is England so lost to gratitude, and all the feelings of humanity, as not to afford them an asylum? Who can be so base as to think he will refuse it to them? Surely it cannot be that noble-minded man, who would plunge his country again knee-deep in blood, and saddle it with an expence of twenty annual millions, for the purpose of restoring them. Without one drop of blood spilt, and without one-fifth expence of one year's campaign, happiness and ease can be given the Loyalists in as ample a manner as these blessings were ever in their enjoyment; therefore let the outcry cease on this head.

We will now, my Lords, consider the articles with France; and first, let us look to Europe.—I am asked, why overlook all the treaties respecting Dunkirk? Why, let me ask the question in return, why were not these treaties ever enforced during all the Administrations which have passed away since the demolition of that harbour was first stipulated? This negligence is *prima facie* evidence of the little account in which the fulfilling of that treaty has hitherto been held; for were it otherwise, we had often the power to enforce it. And I have heard that able seaman, the late Lord Hawke, declare, that all the art and cost that France could bestow on the basin of Dunkirk, would not render it in any degree formidable or noxious to Great Britain. But, as was well observed by a noble friend near me (Lord Grantham) France wished to have the feathers she formerly strutted with, restored to her; and surely no sober man would continue the war to thwart a fancy so little detrimental to us. However, if I am mistaken; if Lord Hawke be mistaken; if former Ministers be mistaken, let the proof be produced. Till then, I trust your Lordships, if you do not now approve of the conduct of my administration; in this particular, you will at least suspend your judgments. We will now, if your Lordships please, advert to the objections respecting the cession to France on the coast of Newfoundland. What is it? Seven degrees of latitude. These are sounding words; but they are no more. By this part of the treaty future quarrels are guarded against. The concurrent fishery formerly exercised was a source of endless strife—the French are now confined to a certain spot—it is nothing compared to the extent we possess, and it is besides situate in the least productive part of that coast. But I would not have your Lordships pay greater attention to my bare assertion, than I trust you will to the assertions of those who take upon themselves to pronounce this part of the treaty wrong. I have here ready for your inspection the opinions of the ablest men on that subject. I applied to the person best qualified to point them out to me. The noble Lord near me, (Lord Keppel) then at the head of the Admiralty, referred me to three officers in his Majesty's service, whose judgment and integrity he could rely on, and your Lordships, on the bare naming of them, will rely on too. [Here Lord Shelburne named Admiral Edwards, a Captain, (whose name we do not recollect) and Lieut. Lane, who had served under and possessed the confidence of the famous circumnavigator, Captain Cook.] The officers all declared, that the best fishing was to the southward, which was entirely in the possession of the English; so that, we must doubt the national spirit, and the national industry of this country, before we can pronounce, said his Lordship, this so-much-talked-of seven league fishery an injury to Great Britain. As to the cession of St Pierre and Miquelon, where is the proof that these places can be fortified so as to annoy us? I call on the noble objectors for their proofs; I call in vain, I know I do. I have here in my hand that which will satisfy your Lordships how idle all surmises are on that head. Here are certificates from the most skilful and experienced engineers, [his Lordship named the engineers, but we do not remember them] that neither St Pierre or Miquelon would admit the construction of a fortress which could stand the attack of the smallest of your frigates. Permit me, my Lords, to impress upon your minds, that the foundation of all the parts of the respective treaties before you was, as I stated in the beginning, not speculation or idle conjecture, but practice and solid experience. My language does not mock your understanding with assertions—it feeds it with fact. With this constantly in your eye, I court, for myself and my colleagues, your Lordships decision on our conduct. And we will now, if your Lordships please, take a view of our affairs in the West Indies. All the islands there are restored to us, and, in return, we cede St Lucia and Tobago. St Lucia, held in so much estimation now, may be tried more fairly by the value set upon it at the last peace. As I said before, on all hands it is allowed that was not an humiliating, but a high and mighty peace for this country. Why, therefore, if this island was, as the objectors pretend, the key-stone that supported and connected the arch of all our power in the Leeward Islands; why, I say, was not this island then retained? But I can produce the opinions of your most experienced seamen on this head, my Lords, which vindicate that Ministry as well as the present. And I do

therefore claim the indulgence (until my position is controverted by superior evidence) to be believed, when I assert that St Lucia is not of that vast consequence some noble Lords would possess this House with the opinion of, in order to depreciate the merits of the treaty. With respect to Tobago, it is said the cession of that island will ruin our cotton manufacture. Pray, let me ask noble Lords, was our cotton manufacture a poor one before we possessed that island? As no noble Lord rises to assert the affirmative, I may be allowed to state it in the negative. It was not poor then. Why should it be poor now? We have been long in possession of that great branch of trade, consequently we can afford to give a greater price for cotton than any of our neighbours. Cotton, therefore, be it in the hands of friend or foe, will always, your Lordships may be assured, find its way to our door in preference to that of those who cannot meet it with such a purse. But I know a few over-grown monopolizers of that article, or some selfish proprietors, would see the nation steeped in blood sooner than they would forfeit, by the peace, one farthing of that emolument which they used to take when Tobago was in our hands. Let me comfort these worthy grumblers, by telling them, that the islands restored to us contain a vast number of acres, uncultivated, which may be applied to the growth of this so-much-coveted commodity.

We will now, my Lords, proceed to the examination of the objections against the part of the French treaty that respects our affairs on the coast of Africa. Senegal is given up, and the gum trade is therefore lost. Is the inference just? Is not the faith of France engaged for our having a fair share of that trade? More than a share we never were in possession of. But what tie is this same *faith*? It will be asked—What tie? Why, as strong a tie as all men of reflection must know every parchment tie is between rival nations—only to be observed while interest or convenience obliges. The ties of nations, no man can be so wretchedly versed in history, or so miserably deficient in observation, as to place upon the parallel with those which are binding upon individuals; but on enquiry your Lordships will find, that Senegal, which we have given up, is not so favourably situate for trade as Senegambia, which we have kept. The former has a bar dangerous to shipping; an inconvenience which the other is free from. In a word, by this article of the treaty, instead of losing any thing, we secure (as much as we ever had secured) a share in the gum trade; and we are not under the necessity we formerly were of making that coast a grave for our fellow-subjects, thousands of whom were annually devoted to destruction from the unhealthiness of that climate, by means of our jealousy, which sent them there to watch an article of trade which in vain we endeavoured to monopolize.

It now remains, my Lords, that I should call your attention to what concerns the part of the treaty respecting the East Indies. Here ministry are asked, Why they restored Pondicherry to the French? and why they gave permission to them to run a ditch round Chandernagore? Two cogent reasons can be given for this conduct. The first is the unwillingness, and the inability of this country, to prosecute the war; and the other is, the distracted state of the British dominions in that part of the world. Your Lordships must soon be fully acquainted with the whole of the melancholy truth I only glance at on this occasion. My Lords, by the last accounts from thence, the troops were declared to be four months unpaid, and of course upon the eve of a mutiny. Nay, in such a miserable situation were the affairs of the last India Company in that quarter, that they were obliged to mortgage their commodities to wealthy individuals, who would not (so reduced is the credit of the Company) at quarter of the globe take their solemn assurance for the faithful disposal of their stock at the East India sales here, but employed agents to see the business more securely transacted. And your Lordships may form some estimate of the extravagance of the usury at which the Company are obliged to borrow from these people, when some of the very agents employed by those usurers, have two thousand pounds a year, commission for their trouble. Is it necessary, my Lords, to say a word more for the necessity of conceding these matters to the French, who were at the very moment forming alliances with Hyder Ally, our most formidable and inveterate enemy, to drive us entirely out of the country? Our old foe, Monsieur de Buff, in the decline of life, almost at the age of eighty, left France purposely to form that alliance.—And what had we to withstand its force when formed?—Will unpaid troops fight, think you? But say that it was possible to expect such disinterested conduct from a common soldiery, will, or rather can, famished troops fight? Our accounts about the same time told us, that our forces sent out against Hyder Ally, were in daily dread of being starved to death. What stand could an army of infantry, (for we had no horse) make against that potent prince, and his numerous, well-pointed, formidable cavalry? None. They would be as dust before the wind. While, therefore, the French Court were ignorant of the sad condition of our affairs in that quarter while they were as yet unacquainted with the result of Monsieur de Buff's negotiation with Hyder Ally, was it not prudent in the British Ministry to concede, as they did at the moment, when there was a probability that they had conceded what was no longer in their power?

I have now, said his Lordship, gone as well as my memory serves me, through the detail of all the objections which have been made to the treaty between us and France; and I trust your Lordships see, from the facts to which I have all along referred you, the necessity and the policy of our conduct in this particular. Let me before I conclude, call to your Lordships minds the general state of this country at the period in which theacific negotiations were set on foot. Were we not at the extremity of distress? Did not the boldest of us cry out for peace? Was not the object of the war done away? Was not the independence of America solemnly recognized by Parliament? Was that independence be afterwards made a stipulation for the restoration of tranquility? On an entire (not a partial) view of our affairs at that time, is there any honest, sensible man in the kingdom, that will not say the powerful confederacy of whom we had then to contend had the most decided superiority over us? Had we scarce one taxable article that was not ready taxed to the utmost extent?—Were we not one hundred and eighty millions in debt; and had we not the enormous sum of twenty millions unfunded? Let the man who will answer me these questions fairly tell me, how, in such circumstances, he would make a peace, before he lets his country loose against those treaties, the ratification of which has cost (for myself at least I will speak, and I believe I may speak for my colleagues) so many anxious days, and sleepless nights. It is easy for any bungler to pull down the fairest



brief but it is a reason, my Lords, he should, confute the  
skill of the architect who reared it? But I fear I trespass, my  
Lords, on your patience too long. The subject was near my  
heart, and you will pardon me. Nor can I leave it now, sit  
down, without bearing testimony to the worth of a man, who,  
I know, deserves well of his country. Mr Oswald has been  
spoken of by a noble Lord, as if unqualified for his employ-  
ment. My Lords, permit me, without any flourish, to pay  
Mr Oswald what is barely his due, and to say, that if honour,  
integrity, and most extensive knowledge of the great concerns in  
which he was to negotiate, could stamp a man as an agent for  
so legally important a business as that which he was engaged  
in, I know not a subject of this empire whom his Majesty ought  
to have preferred to that gentleman. It would be happy for  
this country, that in all its momentous affairs, talents (as in this  
case) were consulted before rank: not that I would have any  
one who hears me imagine, that I do not rate a British mer-  
chant as one of the most really estimable characters in the com-  
mercial world, where only this country, if it sought its true  
interest, would ever wish to shine.

## EDINBURGH.

Half past Seven o'clock.

[The London post being not yet arrived, owing probably to  
the late storm, rather than disappoint our readers in the  
country, we have thought it most advisable to publish with-  
out waiting longer.]

The following are the appointments for the ensuing Spring  
Circuits.

WEST—Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Kenner.

Stirling,	Friday,	April 25.
Glasgow,	Thursday,	May 1.
Inverary,	Thursday,	May 8.

SOUTH—Lords Gardenstoun and Braxfield.

Jedburgh,	Thursday,	April 24.
Dumfries,	Thursday,	May 1.
Ayr,	Thursday,	May 8.

NORTH—Lords Hailes and Henderson.

Perth,	Thursday,	April 24.
Aberdeen,	Thursday,	May 1.
Inverness,	Friday,	May 9.

Thursday, the Court of Session determined a very singular  
cause. Mr Carmelt, merchant in Greenock, had laid a bet on  
the 12th of September, with Mr Gillies of Dalnotter, of twenty  
pounds, that he, (Mr Carmelt) would ride his mare from the  
cross of Glasgow to the cross of Dalkeith, and back again,  
between four o'clock in the morning and ten at night, (that is,  
a hundred miles within eighteen hours.) The wager was to  
be determined within thirty days, and a written minute was  
signed by the parties to the above purpose. Mr Carmelt in-  
sisted to be allowed to dismount and lead his mare down hills or  
steep places. This Mr Gillies refused, alledging, that the  
words of the minute were to be strictly interpreted; that it was  
a race against time; that Mr Carmelt was to ride all the way,  
as Mr Gillies was entitled to every chance of the mare's being  
lamed, slipping her shoulder, breaking her neck, &c. Mr Car-  
melt, on the other hand, contended, that it was not a race, but  
a journey; that the words were to be liberally interpreted;  
that it was to be performed in the usual way of journey riding,  
where the riders may occasionally dismount and lead their hor-  
ses. The cause was brought before Lord Monboddo. Ordina-  
ry, who prolonged the time for determining the wager, till the  
12th of March, and found Mr Carmelt entitled to dismount and  
lead his horse down hill. Against this interlocutor, Mr Gillies  
reclaimed to the Court. After hearing very ingenious plead-  
ings, the Court were of opinion, that as Mr Gillies had re-  
fused to come into submission, which Mr Carmelt offered, and  
had not allowed a liberal interpretation to be put on the words  
of the wager; he had, therefore, been the cause why it was not  
determined in the time specified; and that, as the time was now  
elapsed, circumstances were altered which could not be sup-  
plied. The Court, therefore, dismissed the cause, without giving  
expenses to either party. So that it may be truly said, the  
Lawyers got the oyster, while each of their clients got only a  
shell. The counsel for the pursuer was, Mr James Wolfe Mur-  
ray; and for the defender, Mr George Ferguson.

Alexander Murray, Esq; reported the above cause to the  
Court, and after the usual oaths, took his seat on the Bench,  
by the title of Lord Henderson.

Ilay Campbell, Esq; also took the oaths and his seat within  
the bar, as his Majesty's Solicitor General, in room of Lord  
Henderland.

Yesterday, the High Court of Judiciary met, in order to re-  
ceive Lord Henderson as one of their number, in room of  
Lord Kames, deceased. His Majesty's letter being read, ap-  
pointing Lord Henderson one of the Lords Commissioners of  
Judiciary, his Lordship took the oaths to Government at the  
Clerks table, and afterwards his seat upon the Bench. At the  
same time, his Majesty's commission, appointing Ilay Camp-  
bell, Esq; Solicitor-General for Scotland, was also read, and  
both ordered to be recorded in the books of Adjournal.

This day, a meeting was held in St Mary's Chapel, in con-  
sequence of an advertisement inserted in our last, in order to  
take under consideration the steps necessary for the removal of  
the slaughter-houses from this city, in consequence of an act of  
Parliament lately obtained for that purpose. The meeting was  
far from being numerous, owing, it is presumed, in a great mea-  
sure, to the Court of Session's sitting at the time. Such as  
did attend, however, were very respectable. Captain Frazer,  
engineer, being unanimously called to the chair, Sir William  
Forbes, in a very able and pertinent speech, stated the reasons  
for calling them together. Sir William observed, that the  
Commissioners appointed by the act of Parliament, for ascer-  
taining what indemnification should be allowed the Butchers  
for their property, &c. though they had not entirely concluded  
the business, had nevertheless gone so far as to enable him to  
inform the meeting, that a sum little short of three thousand  
guineas would be necessary to be raised, before the Butchers  
could be removed. He therefore proposed, that a voluntary  
contribution should immediately be set on foot for that pur-  
pose. This idea meeting with general approbation, Sir Wil-  
liam read a paper which he had previously drawn up, and which  
he proposed should be published in the news-papers, soliciting  
subscriptions from the public at large. After reasoning shortly  
on the subject, in which Dr Gregory Grant took the principal  
share, the paper was unanimously approved of. Sir William  
then produced a form of the subscription-paper, and several of  
the gentlemen present subscribed very liberally.

Upon the 18th ult. died, at his house of Lybster, in the  
county of Caithness, Alexander Sinclair, Esq; of Lybster, in  
the 79th year of his age. It is hoped his friends and relations  
will accept of this as a sufficient notification of his death.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians on Tues-  
day last, Dr Charles Stewart, physician in Edinburgh, was u-  
nanimously admitted as Licentiate of the College.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the Judge Admiral of Scot-  
land was pleased to grant a commission to John Law, messenger  
in Edinburgh, as Admiral-Macer of the High Court of Ad-  
miralty, in the room of George Bathgate, deceased.

The Pomona arrived at Campvere the 16th February. The  
passengers were all set at liberty on the ship's arrival there.  
The Star, Ritchie, and Mary, Hay, both from Leith, and  
the Endeavour, from Bonnes, arrived in the Thames on Sun-  
day last.

Yesterday arrived in Leith Roads, the Charlotte of Sunder-  
land, Walker; the Shafto of Newcastle, Phillips; the John of  
Newcastle, Taylor, all from Newcastle with coals.

The Margaret, of and for Montrose, from Alemonth, with  
coals for the poor of Montrose, was totally lost on the 5th inst.  
at nine A. M. in taking that harbour in a violent gale of wind  
at S. E. and every person on board perished.

Tuesday last, the Ganges, a Danish East Indiaman, bound  
for Bengal, put into the harbour of Greenock in distress. It  
is said the mast unlaid and go into the dry dock, before she  
can proceed on her voyage.

The Jean, Barclay, and Betscy, Douglas, are arrived at Ja-  
maica, from Clyde.

The Sally, Scott, from Clyde, is arrived at Antigua; and  
the Bellona, Ryeburn, at St Thomas's.

On Tuesday, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were  
unanimously elected Governor, Deputy Governor, and Direc-  
tors of the Royal Bank of Scotland:

His Grace the DUKE of Buccleugh, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord ELMORE, Deputy Governor.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

David Anderson, Esq; writer to  
the signet.

Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.

John Davidson, Esq; writer to  
the signet.

James Stirling, Esq; Banker.

George Brown, Esq; Commis-  
sioner of Excise.

William Miller, Esq; Advocate.

Gilbert Laurie, Esq; Commis-  
sioner of Excise.

William Ramsay, Esq; Banker.

John Campbell, Esq; writer to  
the signet.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Lord Alva.

Colonel Robert Campbell, Re-  
ceiver General.

John Pringle of Haining, Esq;

David Stewart Moncrieff, Esq;

Lord Braxfield.

General Henry Fletcher.

Duke of Montrose.

Ilay Campbell, Esq; his Ma-  
jesty's Solicitor General.

George Baillie of Jarviswood,  
Esq.

On the 5th instant, the body of the boy, who was formerly  
mentioned, belonging to the Jean, Robert Brown master, from  
Leith, was found in Carron River, and decently buried in the  
church-yard of Falkirk, by the people at Sea Lock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gosport, to his friend  
in Edinburgh, February 28, 1783.

"I have been here above six weeks waiting for a convoy,  
but to no purpose. Several ships have been ordered to convoy  
the fleet to their respective ports, but I am sorry to inform you  
that the sailors on board the men of war have mutinied, and  
are determined not to go to sea till they are paid off, and re-  
shipped.—They say they will obey their officers in every thing,  
but one, which is, that they will not weigh their anchors.—  
Lord Howe was on board haranguing them the other day, but  
without effect. On Wednesday last a marine on board one of  
the ships refusing to join the mutiny, and saying he was glad to  
be out of the scrape; the sailors laid hold of a rope that hung  
from the main-yard, put it about the man's neck, and hoisted  
him up to the yard where he hung till he was dead. One of  
the Lieutenants quarrelling them, they swore they would serve  
him the same way, but luckily he got assistance. So many ships  
being paid off, the sailors are become very riotous, and are con-  
stantly going about the streets drunk, and fighting with each  
other. Dr M. one of our passengers seeing a sailor lying bleed-  
ing very much, went to his assistance, but he died before the  
Doctor reached him; upon which the Doctor asked a sailor  
who stood near, if there were no magistrates in the place to  
punish the offenders: "Damn your eyes, (replied the sailor,)  
we are all magistrates," upon which, the Doctor was glad to  
heer off, and I believe, will allow all the sailors in the fleet to  
bleed to death, before he goes to the assistance of one of them  
again."

FIARS of the Shire of Mid Lothian, for Crop and Year 1782.  
Best Wheat per boll, L. 1 5 0 | Best Oats per boll, L. 0 17 0  
Blackest ditto, - 1 2 0 | Second ditto, - 0 14 0  
Best Barley, - 1 1 0 | Oatmeal 8 stone per boll, L. 1 0 0  
Blended ditto, - 0 18 0 | Peas, - 0 17 0  
Rough ditto, - 0 15 0 | Beans, - 0 17 0

## LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 6. Friendship, Watson, from Hull, with goods.

Good intent, Tod, from Lynn, with barley and peas.

Lark, Aynon, from Stockton, with grain.

Industry, Wilson, from Stockton, with wheat and oats.

7. Eleanor, Green, from London, with barley and peas.

John and Sarah, Reed, from Yarmouth, with ditto.

Laker, Luke, from Bolton, with wheat and oats.

Lady Betty, Fotheringham, from Alemonth, with oats, &c.

Adventure, Turnbull, from St David's, with coals.

Newcastle, Thomson, from Perth, with barley, &c.

David and Betty, Carrell, from Bonnes, with coals, &c.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 1. Sligo, Maciver, from Sligo, with goods.

3. Mally, Mackinnon, from Edinboro, with flutes.

4. Ganges, Thebert, from Copenhagen, for Bengal.

Nelly, Lyon, from Dumfries, with meal.

Glasgow, Slater, from Ulverston, with goods.

Lady Anne, Logan, from Dumfries, with oats and meal.

Garlis, Macgown, from Stranraer, with oats.

Jenny, Stewart, from Wigton, with ditto.

Governor Dalling, Moore, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum.

5. Lilly, Murdoch, from Whitehorn, with barley.

Lady Harriot, Hunter, from Kirkcudbright, with oats.

Gratton, Logan, from the Highlands, with herrings.

6. Industry, Hannah, from Whitehorn, with oats.

Squirrel, Macnair, from Wigton, with ditto.

Friendship, Goolby, from Stranraer, with ditto.

Peggie, Mitchell, from Wigton, with ditto.

Flora, Connell, from Wales, with timber.

Swallow, Robertson, from Isle of Wight, with flour, &c.

Betty, Mackirdy, from Wigton, with oats.

SAILED.

March 1. Peggy, MacLachlan, for Belfast, with goods.

Recovery, Fullarton, for Londonderry, with ditto.

2. Blue head, Troop, for Jamaica, with ditto.

Mally, Pnce, for Ayr, with goods.

Providence, Macpherson, for Lry, in ballast.

6. Elizabeth, White, for Dublin, with goods.

Mally, Dunan, for Liverpool, with ditto.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomas McIlvath, tenant in Frolong.

William Spence merchant in Carlisle.

John Hill merchant in Aberdeen.

Advertisements unavoidably delayed will appear on Monday.

Next Week will be published.

[Elegantly printed in three volumes 4to, illustrated with maps adapted  
to the Work.]

## THE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS AND TERMINATION OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

BY ADAM FERGUSSON, E. L. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

DUNNS ROOMS.

ON account of Thursday next, the 13th, being the Fast Day, the  
WEEKLY ASSEMBLY will be held on Wednesday the 12th  
current.

The Dancing to begin precisely at Six o'clock, in the evening, and  
to give over before twelve.

## PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, Thursday, March 6, 1783.

THIS Evening, the Question, "Whether is the Lady of an agree-  
able temper, though deformed, or one of an opposite temper,  
though beautiful, to be preferred as a Wife?"—was, after a very spi-  
rited and entertaining debate of near three hours, without two minutes  
interval between the speakers, determined, by a numerous and polite  
audience, in favour of the latter. A motion was made by a member,  
and unanimously agreed to, That at next Thursday is to be kept as the  
City's Fast, the Society do meet on MONDAY first, being the 10th  
current, at the usual hour, when the following useful and amusing ques-  
tion will be the subject of debate,—"Ought children, at the years of dis-  
cretion, to be under the influence and control of their Parents in forming  
the matrimonial connection?"—The money collected to be applied to  
the use of the CHARITY WORK-HOUSE of this city. Ladies to  
pay, or not, as they please.

Tickets to be had at Mr Swan's Jewellery and Hardware Shop, head  
of Carrubber's Close, and of the members, as usual.

To the Non-resident Members, Visitors, and Well-wishers of the  
PANTHEON SOCIETY.

IMPROVEMENT in public speaking, and relief to merit in distress,  
are the leading features of this institution. Of its utility in regard  
to the former, the members have had nearly ten years experience.—  
The poor of every denomination in this city will bear testimony to the  
latter. Its success, in both respects, has been greatly owing to the public  
countenance and attention. Its want of it has chiefly arisen from the  
partial and interested motives of a few of its members.

Some weeks ago, the Society were given to understand, that unless  
they would agree to divide the profits of every debate among the speak-  
ing members, equally for the time, three of the members, who pre-  
tended to be the Society's chief supporters, would instantly withdraw their  
aid. This proposal was unanimously rejected as selfish, inhuman, un-  
charitable, and, in every point of view, subversive of the real interests  
of an institution whose leading principle was relief to distress. It was  
retorted, by one of the three, "That Charity ought to begin at home;  
and that unless the profits of the Society became in future the com-  
monwealth of its speaking members, another Society would be in-  
stituted on that very selfish and uncharitable principle which the mem-  
bers of the Pantheon had foolishly reprobated."

Let the Public mark the consequence.—That, in order to preserve a  
mite to the poor widow, a feeble stay to the defenceless orphan, and  
a temporary support to indigent infirm old age, the members of the Pan-  
theon have at once sacrificed the eloquence of the Chairmen of the Ly-  
ceum, and the services of their late Ticket-officer, as well as freed them-  
selves from the constant importunities of a lazy and burdensome Pension-  
er on their funds.

## POMONA.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL, having yesterday received advice of the  
POMONA being carried into Campvere, set off for that place  
this day. Messrs ALLAN, STEWART, and Co. Leith, will receive and  
forward any orders for Captain Marshall.  
March 8, 1783.

ON Monday the 10th March, will be opened for sale, at JOHN  
NEALL and SON'S Warehouse, Lower end of the City Guard,  
A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUS-  
LINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, and LACES, which will be sold much be-  
low the usual prices, for ready money only.

## SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.

UPON Tuesday the 11th day of March instant, at twelve o'clock  
mid-day, the Trustees for putting in execution the acts of Par-  
liament for repairing the turnpike roads in the Shire of Edinburgh, are  
to meet in the Inner Session-house of Edinburgh.

At the same time and place, the Commissioners of Supply, and Ju-  
stices of the Peace for said shire, will also meet.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF

YORK-BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES,  
TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session,  
within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the first  
day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

## THE FOLLOWING ESTATES.

Belonging to the York-Building Company.

I. The Lands and Estate of KINGASK and KINNAIRD, and o-  
thers, lying in the county of Perth, as possessed under a lease from  
the said Company, by Doctor Stewart Threipland, for ninety-nine  
years from Whit Sunday 1745. The rent payable by the said lease, free  
of all deductions, is 480l. 6s. 4d. and the upset price, at twenty-five  
years purchase, 12,071. 18s. 4d.

II. The Lands of CLERKHILL, lying in the parish of Peterhead,  
and county of Aberdeen, paying of free rent 103 l.; to be set up at  
twenty-four years purchase, being 2520 l.

III. The Lands of DOWNIESHILL, lying in said parish of Pe-  
terhead, and county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven yearly rent is  
45 l. Sterling; but there being a lease of these lands for eleven years  
from Whit Sunday next, for payment of a rent of only 2 l. 8s. 10 d.  
8-pence; the same are valued, with the burden of that lease, and are  
to be set up at 178 l. 4s. 5 d.

IV. The Lands and Estate of CALLANDER and LINLITHGOW,  
lying in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, either in two lots or  
in three, as purchasers incline. If in three lots,

Lot 1. To consist of the barony of Almond or Haining, lying in the  
county of Linlithgow; the free proven rent of which being 393 l. 9 s.  
1 d. 4-pence; is to be set up at 8179 l. 5 s. 3 d. 2-pence, being twenty-  
three years purchase of the property lands, thirty years purchase of the  
feudal duties, four years purchase of the rent payable for the coal, and  
150 l. as the value of the natural wood in this lot.

Lot 2. To comprehend the Farms of Easter and Wester Carnmoir,  
Bogtown, Thornfourhill, and Walker's Brae, in the barony of Callan-  
der; the free rent whereof is 258 l. 6s. 1 d. 4-pence; and the upset  
price 5221 l. 6s. 4 d. 10-pence, being twenty-three years purchase of  
the rent payable for the lands, and five years purchase of the rent pay-  
able for the iron-stone therein.

Lot 3. To comprehend the whole remaining parts of the said estates  
of Callander and Linlithgow, belonging to the York-Building Compa-  
ny, whether property or superiority; feu or teind duties, not included  
in either of the two former lots; the free annual value or rent thereof,  
including the farm of Shillhill, is 1213 l. 13s. 8 d. 8-pence, and the up-  
set price or proven value, 25,487 l. 5 s. 8 d. 3-pence, valuing the prop-  
erty lands at twenty-three years purchase, the feu-duties at thirty years  
purchase, the coal at six years purchase of the present rent, and the  
natural wood at 150 l.

If this last estate is set up in two lots, the two last lots are to be u-  
nited.

The whole of these lands hold blench of the Crown. The title-deeds,  
and printed particulars of the rental, with a plan of the estate of Cal-  
lander, and each lot thereof, will be seen by applying to Alexander  
Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the proof of the rentals and val-  
ues, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Keith Dun-  
bar deputy clerk of session.



# NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustee for the Creditors of the deceased ROBERT SYM, sen-  
 clerk to the signet, having ordered an interim dividend among the  
 creditors, the same will begin to be paid at the House of James Thomson  
 writer to the signet, Hanover Street, on Wednesday the 12th of March  
 current, and continue every lawful day between the hours of ten and  
 two.

Not to be repeated.

# WOOD TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Tuesday the 8th day of April  
 next, a Hagg of Wood at Rumbly, near Blackhills, consisting of  
 oaks, albs, and birch.—Thomas Moffat, at Highlee, the forrester, will  
 show the hagg.

The roup to begin precisely at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Not to be repeated.

# TO BE LET.

A LIMESTONE QUARRY, and a YELLOW  
 SAND QUARRY, both on the estate of Woodmet, within four  
 measured miles of the City of Edinburgh. Proposals to be given in to  
 James Mitchell, factor at Amisfield, by Haddington. Mr George Seton,  
 farmer in Hiltown, of Woodmet, will show the Quarries to any person  
 who chuse to become tackman of either, or both.

# MEETING OF TRUSTEES

# AND

# TOLLS TO LET.

THE SPRING ANNUAL MEETING of the Trustees for putting  
 into execution the laws respecting the Turnpike Roads, and Cold-  
 stream Bidge, in the County of Berwick, is to be held at Greenlaw, in  
 the House of Mrs Buchanan, junr, on Monday the 31st current; and  
 at the same time, will be let, by public roup, the Duties exisble at the  
 following Toll Bars, on said roads, viz. Southhill, or Deanburn, Cleck-  
 imin, Midburn, Heckipatheden, Rowiesonbank, Fairburnmill, and  
 Coldstream Bridge, in the said County.

N. B. As there is to be a nomination of New Trustees made, and o-  
 ther business of importance (besides the rousing of the toll bars, to be  
 laid before the meeting, it is expected, the Trustees will attend y ten  
 o'clock.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within John's Coffee-house, in Edinburgh,  
 upon Friday the eleventh day of March instant, between the  
 hours of four and five in the afternoon.

That Large DWELLING-HOUSE in the  
 town of Aberdein, with the office-houses and garden, presently posses-  
 sed by Alexander Armstrong and Samuel Herriot, maions in Aberdein.  
 The House is new and commodious, containing eight fire-rooms be-  
 sides closets, and other conveniences fit to accommodate a genteel fa-  
 mily. In the office-houses are a stable for six horses and a house fitted  
 out to answer either for bake-house or brew-house, and a pump-well  
 therein.

The progress of writs to be seen with John Smyth, writer to the sig-  
 net, who will also treat as to a private bargain with any person in-  
 clined.

# HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

HERE will be exposed to public roup, upon Wednesday the 12th  
 of March current, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock af-  
 ternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

That HOUSE, and PLOT OF GROUND belonging thereto, situ-  
 ated at the foot of the Castle Bank, at the north end of Crawford's Close,  
 in the Grass Market, Edinburgh, lately belonging to James Reiskie, gla-  
 sier, and presently possessed by Mr Porteous, plasterer, and others.

The present yearly rental of the house is 9 l. Sterling, besides the value  
 of a kiln, and kiln house, occupied by the late proprietor, not rent-  
 ed, but supposed worth about 11 l. Sterling yearly, and the whole is to  
 be exposed at the upset price of 60 l. Sterling.

The title deeds and articles of roup to be seen the bands of Robert  
 Cameron writer in Warriston's Close, who will inform of any further par-  
 ticulars wanted to be known, and has powers to conclude a private bar-  
 gain.

# A Country House and Parks to Let.

TO be LET furnished, for such a number of years, as shall be agreed  
 upon, and entered to at the term of Whitunday first.

The House of CARROLSIDE, with the offices, kitchen, garden, and  
 orchard; also, the PARKS round the house, consisting of about 40  
 acres of ground, well inclosed, and all laid down in grass. The house is  
 pleasantly situated on the banks of the Leader, it is neat and commodi-  
 ous, lies within six miles of Lauder, five miles of Melrose, and eight  
 miles of Kelso, all good market towns, and will be let either with or  
 without the parks, as officers shall incline.

Apply to William Riddell writer to the signet.

# SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in  
 Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th March current, between  
 the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS aforementioned, either together or in the

Lots following:

Lot I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within  
 the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—  
 These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set  
 at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Lag-  
 hall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already li-  
 med, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a  
 good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The teinds are  
 valued, and a decret of sale thereof obtained.

Lot II.—The Lands of PIRBLE, lying in the parish of Kirmabreck  
 and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d.  
 upon a tack for nineteen years, from Whitunday 1779. They consist  
 of above 720 acres, partly arable, and meadow, and partly muir-ground.  
 They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to  
 be had; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and  
 properly divided. The teinds are valued.

Lot III.—Half of the Lands of KILLDALE, lying in the borough-  
 ings of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at a rent of 1 l. 5 s.

Lot IV.—The Seller's Lifereit Superiority of the Lands of CHAP-  
 PELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith  
 accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover Street, E-  
 dinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcu-  
 dbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

# FOR QUEBEC,

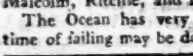
With liberty to call at Dublin in her way

out,

The Ship OCEAN, burden 300

tons, ARCHIBALD BOGG Master,

Now lying at Greenock, ready to take goods  
 on board, and will be clear to sail with first  
 fair wind after the 5th proximo.—For freight or  
 passage, apply to John Hamilton and Co. or  
 Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock.



The Ocean has very good accommodations for passengers, and her  
 time of sailing may be depended on.—March 5. 1783.

# FOR GRENADA,

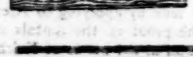
To call at Antigua, Nevis, and St

Kitts, if freight offer,

THE KATHARINE,

A New Ship, about 300 tons burden,

ANDREW MEASON Master,  
 WILL sail from Leith in all March, For  
 freight and passage, apply to William Sibbald,  
 and Co. merchants in Leith, or the Master.



# NOTICE.

If there are any persons who have claims on the late David Iond Col-  
 vill, Major of the 5th Regiment of Foot, they will please give infor-  
 mation thereof to Archibald Dundas, writer to the signet, on or before  
 the 1st of May next.

# MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Captain ALEXANDER ALEX-  
 ANDER, late of Leith, and ELIZABETH ALEXANDER,  
 his widow, are desired to meet at the Exchange Coffeehouse, of Edin-  
 burgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of March instant, at one o'clock mid-  
 day, when a state of their affairs will be laid before the Creditors. It  
 is intreated the Creditors will lodge notes of their debts with John Tay-  
 lison town-clerk of Leith, previous to the day of meeting.

# NOTICE

To the Creditors of the late Mr DONALD McLEOD, minister of  
 Glencle.

WHEREAS several of the creditors of the said Mr McLeod having  
 notified by letters the amount of the debts due to them, with-  
 out any voucher of such debts being produced, the trustees find it im-  
 possible to rank such creditors upon the bare amount of these debts,  
 without producing the vouchers thereof, and oaths of the verity. Such  
 of the creditors, therefore, as have not lodged the vouchers of their debts,  
 are hereby required to lodge the same, with oaths on the verity, as soon  
 as possible, either in the hands of Mr Donald McLeod of Glendrich,  
 or Mr Murdoch McTeer minister of Leith, the trustees, (by Loch-  
 carron) or Mr George Cairncross agent for the church, Edinburgh.

The said trustees do hereby require the said creditors of the said de-  
 ceased Mr Donald McLeod, or their doers, properly authorized, to meet  
 at Kirktown of Glencle, on Wednesday the 26th day of March current,  
 in order that the proceedings of the trustees may be laid before the meet-  
 ing, and such other steps directed to be taken as the creditors shall  
 judge to be most conducive to their interest.

Not to be repeated.

# HOUSE AND LANDS TO BE LET.

In Broadbaine, Perthshire, and FARM-STOCKING to be sold.  
 TO be LET for a whole year, half, or quarter of a year, and en-  
 tered to at Whitunday next, gently furnished.

The House of ACHLYNE, with Stables, Coach-  
 house, Washing house, and other necessary offices. The house is large  
 and commodious, fit to accommodate any family; it has a carriage-road  
 to the door, is delightfully situated, and in the near neighbourhood  
 of a fine sporting country, abounding with game of every kind. The gar-  
 den at Achlyne will supply any family residing there with all sorts of  
 necessary garden-stuff.

Further information may be had from the proprietor at Achlyne, or  
 from William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be also let, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon,  
 The WHOLE LOW GROUNDS of the Farm of Achlyne, consisting  
 of arable and pasture grounds, and an extensive meadow, all inclosed  
 and subdivided. These lands have been many years in the natural posses-  
 sion of the proprietor for the purpose of improvement, and, by a con-  
 siderable expenditure of money, are now in fine order. The arable grounds  
 may be ploughed with two horses, and they are supplied with lime and  
 peats in abundance, for the use of the farm.

The entry to the houses and farm may be at Whitunday next, and  
 to the arable land at the separation of next crop from the ground. And

To be sold at Achlyne, at Whitunday next, the MILK COWS,  
 and a variety of other Black Cattle; also HORSES, and Labouring U-  
 tensils of every kind; and, at the term of summer following, the Grow-  
 ing Corn on the farm of Achlyne.

# PRICE OF HOUSES, REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edin-  
 burgh, on Friday the 21st March 1783, betwixt the hours of four  
 and six afternoon, A Tenement of Houses at the head of Buccleugh-  
 Street, known by the name of TULLWOOD'S LAND, in the follow-  
 ing lots.

Lot I. That dwelling-house, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-  
 room, two bed-rooms with closets and wall-papers, two large bed-clo-  
 sets off the dining-room, with kitchen, pantry, servants room, and cellar,  
 as presently possessed by Mr Chalmers, at 25 l. rent.

Lot II. The second storey of the forsaide tenement, consisting of  
 dining-room, drawing-room; three bed-rooms, kitchen, pantry, servants  
 room, cellar, and several other conveniences, as presently possessed by  
 Mrs Ross, at 25 l. rent.

Lot III. The third and fourth storeys of said tenement, consisting of  
 a large room, 20 feet long by 16 feet wide; and another, about the same  
 size, with a closet, three bed-rooms, with closets to each; kitchen, pan-  
 try, cellars, and lumber garret,—possessed by Mrs Graham at 30 l. rent.  
 The tenement was finished within these four years; the situation is  
 healthy, commands extensive prospects to west and south, and only ten  
 minutes walk to the cross of Edinburgh.

For further particulars apply to Adam Bruce writer in Edinburgh, or  
 Henry Duncan merchant there, with either of whom the articles and  
 conditions of roup may be seen.

# LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-  
 house in Edinburgh, on Monday next, the 10th day of March  
 between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of CRUMRIGG, with the pertinents, lying  
 in the parish of Greenlaw, and sheriffdom of Berwick. They are all  
 inclosed, and are rented at 84 l. Sterling yearly; and they hold feu of  
 the Crown, for payment of a small feu-duty.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Musselburgh, or to James  
 Bell writer, foot of Stair's Close, Edinburgh, with either of whom a  
 private bargain may be concluded previous to the day of sale.

# SALE OF LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

WITHIN the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th  
 day of March 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
 The LANDS of LANGSIDE, lying in the parish of Bouden and  
 county of Roxburgh.

These lands are wholly arable, lie contiguous, and are all inclosed  
 with stone dykes. There is a convenient and suitable steading of houses,  
 and some valuable alh and elm trees, upon the premises.

For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be 930 l.  
 For further particulars, apply to Mr Eudovic Grant accountant in  
 Edinburgh, trustee for Mr Jamieson's creditors, or to John Tawie write  
 in Edinburgh.

# ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private bargain,  
 The Lands and Estate of MANDERS TOWN, lying in the parish  
 of Dunfe, and shire of Berwick, consisting of about 900 acres, all  
 which are inclosed and subdivided, with hedges or stone dykes, in remark-  
 able good repair. The present nett yearly rent is about 800 l. Sterling,  
 and the whole lands held of the Crown. The estate lies within  
 a mile of the populous town of Dunfe, and the post roads from Dunfe to  
 Berwick, Eyemouth, &c. run through the grounds. The mansion-house  
 is not in repair, but there is a most delightful situation for building. It  
 is elevated so as to overlook the whole rich country of the Merse, at  
 same time it is sheltered from the strongest winds by planting, and is  
 largely supplied with spring water. It has also the view of two beauti-  
 ful pieces of water, which have been lately formed at a considerable ex-  
 pence, and the banks laid out with planting and thuberry in the modern  
 taste. There is a good free-stone quarry within a gunshot of the  
 situation for building. The purchaser may have access at Martinmas  
 next to 200 or 300 acres of the inclosures surrounding the house, and  
 a great part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, if he  
 chuses it.

For particulars apply to Alexander Keith writer to the signet, who  
 will show a plan of the grounds, rental, and the progress of writs, and  
 who has power to conclude a bargain. The grounds will be shown by  
 James Wait tenant at Brieryhill, Manders town.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Col-  
 lege-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th March instant,  
 between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

# The LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE.

being the top-story of Mearns's Land, lying at the Cross of Edin-  
 burgh, at the Head of the Bank Close, consisting of seven rooms, clo-  
 sets, kitchen, and other conveniences, with the garrets over the same.  
 The house is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance.

The title deeds to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot, writer to  
 the signet.

# TO BE SOLD.

# THAT COMMODIOUS SHOP,

situated at  
 the head of the Advocate's Close, on the north side of the High  
 Street of Edinburgh, consisting of a large ware-room, three other rooms  
 with fire-places and closets, &c. The premises were lately possessed by  
 Messrs Jamieson and Dalrymple, and now by Bailie Francis Shand.  
 The title deeds are in the hands of John Tawie writer in Edinburgh,  
 who will inform as to the price, and other particulars.

# House in Leith for Sale.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within Lawton's Coffee-house, Leith,  
 on Saturday the 22d day of March instant, at five o'clock af-  
 noon,

That Tenement of LAND lying in St An-  
 thon's, Leith, at the head of the Old Factory Wynd, possessed by Ro-  
 bert Watt and others, of the yearly rent of 17 l. 10 s.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of  
 the town-clerk of Leith.

# Lands in the Shires of Roxburgh and Berwick.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Estate of GREENKNOW, and Town  
 and Lands of WEST GORDON, and Mill thereof, lying in the  
 parish of Gordon and shire of Berwick.

The estate consists of upwards of 2300 acres, of a good soil, and ca-  
 pable of great improvement, and is conveniently situated within a few  
 miles of the towns of Kelso, Lauder, Melrose, and Greenlaw.

The present rental of the estate, after deduction of minister's stipend  
 and schoolmaster's salary, amounting together to 2 l. 7 s. 3 d. is 440 l.  
 5 s. 11 d. Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and part hold blench  
 of the Duke of Gordon.

Also, these Lands of MAXTON, possessed by David Ballantyne and  
 Walter Nicol, tenants thereof, lying within the parish of Maxton and  
 shire of Roxburgh. The lands consist of 280 acres or thereby, whereof  
 about 196 were infeld before the division of the town and territory of  
 Maxton. They lie near the turnpike road betwixt Melrose and Jed-  
 burgh, are of good quality, and may be much improved.

For particulars apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the signet, who  
 will show the rentals and title-deeds.

# By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-  
 house in Edinburgh, on Monday the 12th of March 1783,  
 betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

# The Six Merk Land of HOLM of DALIS.

KAIRTH, and Four Fifth Parts contiguous thereto of the Six Merk  
 Land of DRUNGANS, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and shewartry  
 of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of Dumfries.

The situation of this estate is extremely beautiful. It contains about  
 500 Scots acres, of which above 50 acres are covered with wood, par-  
 ticularly old oak, to a very considerable value.

The Lands of Holm hold blench of the Crown, and the Lands of  
 Drungans of a subject superior. The teinds of both are valued.

AS ALSO, That inclosure adjoining to the town of Dumfries called  
 LARIPOTTS, consisting of about three acres of meadow ground, de-  
 clared teind-free by decree of the commission of teinds.

The progress, rental, and a plan of the lands may be seen by apply-  
 ing to William Dick writer to the signet; and Mr Maxwell of Car-  
 chan will give information as to any other particulars.

# SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE,

# AND PRICES REDUCED SINCE LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-  
 house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th day of March 1783, be-  
 tween the hours of five and six afternoon, in the lots after mentioned.

Lot I. The Lands of DRUMFIN, GARTNAKROCH, DALL,  
 and CRAIGGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

Lot II. The Lands of the two KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN,  
 FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AGHADAHARLY, DARI-  
 NERINCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG; also the Lands of  
 KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and salmon fishing  
 belonging thereto, on the water of Add; the Lands of SUCCOTH and  
 LETTERNAMOLT; with the superiority of the Lands of GLAS-  
 VAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARLOCHSHENOCH; all lying in the  
 parish of Kilmichael of Glafrie. The superiority and property lands of  
 this Lot, holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to  
 vote for a member of parliament.

The Lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of  
 improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving con-  
 dition, of considerable value. The Lands hold partly of the Crown, and  
 partly of the subject superior.

The conditions of sale and writings will be shown by Allan McDou-  
 gall, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to whom, or to Peter Munro,  
 Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and  
 who are desirous of further information, may apply.

To be LET, and entered to at aforementioned,

THE Farm of PRIMROSE BARN, lying  
 in the parish of Primrose, and shire of Edinburgh, is lately  
 possessed by Robert Manderson. As also, The Lands being part of  
 the OLD INCLOSURES of PRIMROSE, as lately possessed by Mr  
 Newbigging and Captain Christie, lying contiguous to the above farm,  
 and will be let along with it, or not, as officers may incline.

As also, the Parks and Inclosures, being part also of the Old Inclo-  
 sures of Primrose, known by the name of the Grand Park, Black Loch  
 Park, Middle Park, Covering Meulung Park, Grass Banks Park; and  
 the piece of ground called Elgin Haugh;—all lying in the parish and  
 barony of Primrose, and shire of Edinburgh, as lately possessed by James  
 and William Cochran.

These three farms may be entered to immediately.

As also, There will be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next,  
 That fine dry SHEEP FARM, called BLACKHOPE, lying in the  
 parish of Heriot, and shire of Edinburgh. As also, another good farm  
 called CAULDHALL, lying in the parish of Primrose, and shire of Edin-  
 burgh.—Both these farms are now possessed by Walter Simpson, but  
 they will be let either jointly or separately, as there are houses and  
 offices belonging to each of them.—The farm of Cauldhall, though now  
 in pasture, was formerly occupied as a tillage farm, and may be  
 let in that way again. The farm of Blackhope contains about 1500 a-  
 cres of good pasture ground; the road from Edinburgh by Middleton  
 to Tweeddale runs through the farm, and it is distant from Edinburgh  
 about fifteen miles, and Cauldhall may be about eight miles from E-  
 dinburgh.

There are also to be LET for one or three seasons, and to be entered  
 to immediately, Several GLASS INCLOSURES at Parahougle, well  
 fenced and watered, particularly the Lodge and Leuchold House; as  
 also the lands of Little Barnbougle, as possessed by Messrs Wilson  
 and Drummond for several years past, lying on the Queensferry road,  
 and seven miles west from Edinburgh.

Also, THE SALMON, TROUT, and SMOELT or SPERLING FISH-  
 ERY, in Cramond water, from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea,  
 will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the  
 business.

Alexander Tweedie at Primrose will show the lands of Primrose  
 Barn, the Old Inclosures, and Cauldhall; and the tenant at Black-  
 hope, or his servants, will show that farm; and the grass inclosures  
 at Barnbougle will be shown by Mr Melville at Leuchold House, near  
 Queensferry; and for further particulars persons intending to offer may  
 apply to Mr Mitchellson, junior, Nicholson's Street, Edinburgh, who  
 has powers to let the said farms and fishery.

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